## WINTER BOOKS.

Sir Philip Sydney's Life-His Motto and Maxims.

JOAN OF ARC AGAIN POEMATIZED.

Is Genesis a Myth?-The Poet's

Religion.

THE LIPE AND TIMES OF SIR PRILIP SIDNEY. J. B. Ford & Co. It is a pity that the author's name is not attached to this work. The mysterious initials "S. M. D." are a very feeble clew to a man who is evidently a scholar and, what is more and better, if one can judge of character from one's purity of style, a gentleman. The dedication to a son is a delicate suggestion that the book was written for a definite purpose-viz., to stimulate to emulation of one of the purest, most honorable and Philip Sidney is the best pattern of a high-minded mothers, while bearing children, were wont to spend a given time every day in gazing on the ost beautiful statuary, with the hope that their offspring might mysteriously be affected thereby. so is it well for young men to study the life and character of Sidney, whom Elizabeth was wont to call "the jewel of her times," that, perchance, they may take upon themselves the courtesy and bravery and loyalty which made him dear to all

Sidney was fortunate in his surroundings. He was born in the very zenith of modern literary spiendor, and at a time when some of the most honorable and high-minded statesmen, some of the most gifted poets and dramatists and some of the most brilliant and well remembered artists graced the courts and made the history of Europe tamous. Waisingham, than whom no purer statesman ever lived; Cecii, whose depth of scorn at the costbility of a bribe was unfathomable: Lord Hunsdon, a rough soldier, loving the camp better than the court, but brave as a lion; Howard, a very Acolo, who conducted the attack on the terrible Armada, and many others of equal loftiness of character were his daily friends and companions. His love of adventure was stimulated by the presence of Drake and Raleigh, and his in which gossip gave way to Latin literature and Greek discussions. Sidney was a man of great personal magnetism, and though aent on many dimcult errands to loreign courts, managed to accomplish the purpose of his sovereign and make friends for himself. The great political act of his life, however, and the which he will be remembered, was the prevention of the marriage of the irritable and self-willed Queen Bess to the pug-nosed and pock-marked heir to the throne of France. While her august' Ministers stood in the background, fearing to speak decisively on such a delicate question yet, the sharp edge of the neadsman's axe, Sidney wrote a manly, candid, but bold letter to the dried-up spinster, which she could not but admire for its lofty patriotism, and the courtesy of which she found it impossible to resent. The victory was won, and nothing was left to the gray-haired Minsters, who were not prepared for death, and so maintained a sullen silence, but congratulation of their successful rival. Sidney died on the battle feld of a poisoned bullet, which hit him just above the knee, causing a compound fracture, in the thirty-second year of his age. The biographer lovingly reproduces the old story, which is too good not to be repeated at every opportunity:-"As he was borne from the field of action, faint, palid, and parched with thirst that attends excessive loss of blood, Sidney asked for water. It was obtained, doubtless with difficulty and in scant supply. With trembling hand he raised the cup to his lips, when his eye was arrested by the gaze of a dying soldier, longingly fixed on the precious draught. Without tasting, he instantly handed it to the sufferer, with the memorable words, 'Tny necessity is greater than mine.' " He then sums up the whole story of the man in these words-"In life he was the patriot, the scholar, the pride of chivalry; in death, the hero, the philosopher and the Christian." The motto of his lic life was, "aut viam inveniam aut jaciam" I will either find a way or make one), and many well for us to consider. We will end this review of a book which, in style and matter, has given

The journey of high honor lies not in smooth The only disadvantage of an honest heart is its credulty.

The hero's soul may be separated from his body, but never allenated from the remembrance of virtue. in the clear mind of virtue treason can find no ding place. In a brave bosom honor cannot be rocked asleep

us unailoyed pleasure, by quoting a few of the

It is no less vain to wish death than it is cowardly to lear it. THE MAID OF ORLEANS: An Historical Tragedy. By George H. Calvert. G. P. Putnam's Sons. The American reading public is ready at any

time to give a warm welcome to any addition to its poetical literature, and to judge it by milder rules than those which it applies to the abundant prose with worch the market is flooded. The volume which we are criticising has a very at tractive exterior, is printed on tinted paper, and does credit to the publisher. On the cover is to jound the escutcheon which Charles VII. gave the Maid, as she was proud to be called-

In field of azure, sword with hilt of gold.

Blade argent, lifting on its point the crown:
Two fleur de lis in pale.

Mr. Calvert has done his work well and with painstaking care. His verse is quite unequal, falling into lines which no one can scan, and again rising into almost heroic undulation. His portrayal of the various characters is very vivid, and the reader's interest keeps up until the Maid ascends from the flame, while those who helped to pile the faggots about her fall on their knees in dismay, crying-

O God! have mercy on us! mercy, mercy!

Mr. Caivert's description of Joan gives us in a few words the salient points of her character :-

A sheer exalted self-forgetfulness, so modest, at her doing is opedience, so we to har angel voices, as before To father, mother and the parish priest; all ardent impuises so clean of self, her hourly live seems but a supplement To other lives; her office helpfulness.

The lines which follow will give a good idea of the writer's style and his ability to put a thought into its smallest compass. They describe the

id's impatience at the indolence of the B
Delay, delay; ever a putting off.
Thritiess postponement is the kingly home.
His petted nalace, rounded with the sort,
and perfutned pilows of inxuriousness.
His acts of kingly duty and renown
Are in a future which he never grassa,
That virtuous Time aye smothered in his sloth,
And hence the wreck of France; for war's suc
with laxy laggardness is conjugal,
As stealthy darkness with ingenuous day.

Mysolf encountered her, and by St. George,
High sle not worn her beaver up, I'd thought
End she not worn her beaver up, I'd thought
That gave and took so nimbly!
On the whole we are greatly pleased with the

book and gladly commend it to our readers. A BRIEF HISTORY OF CULTURE. By John S. Hittel. D. Appleton & Co.

The author of this little volume, of something more than three hundred pages, wrestles with a very important subject, and though we find it ifficult to nod assent to all his deductions, which are frequently a little brusque, he sets us think-ing, which is a great point gained. We may be permitted to say at the outset that Mr. Hittel's notion of the value of his own work may possibly be exaggerated, and the reader is just a b startled at the freedom with which he disposes of all previous works in order to make on the shell for his own. Mr. Buckle's book is sealed up, because it was never completed. Mr. Guizot is laid aside because he treats of a segment of history only, the feudat times. Wachsmuth and Kolb are sadly deficient. Even Gustav Klemm's 3,500 pages, though interesting to the general reader, have little value

for the critical scholar. We are led by degrees to believe that the only two books which will stand the test of time are Professor Draper's and Mr. Hittel's. But in spite of this somewhat reckless and not exactly modest way of introducing him-self, the author is evidently a painstaking and careful student, and his work will richly repay the reader. With a simple dash of the pen he disposes of the Mosaic dispensation, while the first chapters of Genesia slink away from his criticism as though they were conscious frauds. The Bib lical account of creation is put aside very much as a giant would put a pigmy out of his path saying. "There, my dear little boy, don't bother me any more with your prattle," in the following words: "The statement that civilization is the necessary product of human nature may be regarded as which was, until of late years, generally accepted as historically true; but it is now regarded by all the ablest scientists, and by many, if not most, ditions which do not agree with each other or with trustworthy information derived from other sources, and are, therefore, not to be accepted." We have eiten heard the Biblical account respect fully questioned, but have never known it to be so completely set aside as a time-worn and mothgar's back. Proofs of his assertion are not want ing, however. That piece of fossil ivory found at Madelaine in 1864, with the picture of a mammoth rudely drawn on it, is brought into the witness box and displayed. That poor skeleton which was

discovered near New Orleans, covered by the remains of four successive cypress forests, each of which had died out, the earliest more than 50,000 years ago, opens his fieshless mouth to tell us that Moses is a myth. Mr. Hittel evidently favors Darwinism. He thinks difference between the Oborgos, who are a little over four feet, and the Bushmen, who average about four and a half feet high, and the tine orang-outang, is really not worth speak ing about. He ventures the assertion that the above-named aborigines, whose chief food consists of vermin and wild fruits, have no conception whatever of religion; and this being the case, they are, of course, at the remotest remove, first couschange their fore feet into hands. What a pity it is that some one, say of the thousandth, or to be more exact, of the 896th generation back, could not have been delegated to gather information on this subject of the successive ages as they swept by, and leave his diary with the astute scientists of the present day! Then these fossil bones might rest undisturbed, and Tyndall and Huxley need not have spoken at that Belfast meeting. It is pretty evident that something is wrong—either Moses did not know as much as he thought he did or modern science is on the wrong trail. The latter supposition is, howver, too absurd to be entertained for a moment. Mr. Hittel traces the race through its long neriods of savageism and barbarism, then hesitates for a while amid the streets of Athens, or lounges short the Roman Forum, after which he gets thoroughly excited and prophetic over the press age and the steam age. He is careful in his state-

commend it as an intellectual stimulant.

THEOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH POETS. By Rev. Stopford A. Brooke. D. Appleton & Co. Whatever Stopford Brooke cares to say is worth saying and well worth hearing. He is an uncommon man, and his thoughts flow in a channel new to literature. . His style is clear and his knowledge of his subject perfect. He has a way, too, of talking, which interests and instructs the ordinary man. He is something of a novelty in the staid Sunday is to be used as a day of recreation, and that much good might be done by putting aside the backneyed topics which make the Sunday afternoon dry and wearisome, he took pains to get out of the beaten track and discourse of the poets. His congrega-tion increased in size and the religious interest of his people did not decrease. We have often wondered that ministers have not taken this matter tions on theological theories discoursed on topics of public interest, with a direct moral purpose in view, of course, and used the day for instruction concerning the drift and tendency of history and society. It might at first be regarded as an invasion and possibly denounced as a heresy, but a series of sermons to the people on some of the more important phases of American life would have a good effect on the morals of the people. dull ears would grow quick of hearing. This is thrown out merely as a suggestion, and yet with the hope that some one will follow the lead of this sturdy Church of Englander. The a careful review of the elements of British noetry before Cowper. The author divides poets into three general classes, city, country and theological. Up to the time of Cowper poetry consisted largely of descriptions of city life and manners, the commemoration of great historic events and the laudation of heroism and heroes. Even Pope's verse halted when he attempted to describe a landscape, and his lines are what Mr. Brooke calls a concoction rather than a composition. Nature to the earlier poets was an unknown quantity, a geometric problem, stiff, dry and stately. The true pastoral spirit, and all the enthusiasm which enlivens modern verse, was wanting. Pope's description of Windsor Forest, where

-interspersed in lawns and op'ning glades, Thin trees arise, that show each other's shades, is so unlike the work which Wordsworth would have done that "one can scarcely imagine the physical discomfort which Pope's 'Belinda and Her Court' would have suffered if they had been placed side by side with Wordsworth:-

Of some bold headland he beheld the sun Rise up and bathe the world in light." Nature and theology entered into poetry in the days of Cowper, and since that time they have occupied so important a place that in Robert Browning we find long theological essays, and in Tenny son constant references to the dogmas and the in British poetry in the following oit-quoted lines, which are thoroughly characteristic of the transition in the themes chosen by those who aspired to poetic fame:-

etic fame:—
I was a stricken deer that left the herd
Long since; with many an arrow, deep infixed,
My panting side was charged, when I withdrew
To seek a traugull death in disant shades.
There was I found by one who had imself
Been hurt by the archers. In His side He bore,
And in His hands and feet, the cruel scars.

Mr. Brooke follows this change in all its various phases through Coleridge and Words worth in several lectures, which are so attractive to the general reader that we can easily under stand the enthusiasm with which they were received by his afternoon congregation.

The last two lectures of the book are on the "Poetry of Man," as it is represented in Burns-The cry of a great revolution, which is to ultimate in larger rights and opportunities for the people. is heard in these fine words, which were the war cry, not of the Scotch alone, but of the oppressed of all nations:-

of all nations:

Is there, for honest poverty,
That langs his head, and a that?
The coward slave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a 'that!
For a 'that, and a 'that;
Our toils obscure, and a 'that;
The rank is but the guinea stamp,
The man's the goul for a 'that.

The poems of Burns are full of indignation at

the wrongs of man to man. Not all the rage of winds and biting frost are, to his mind, more unkind than the miseries that heaven-illuminated man on brother man bestows. Burns, a poor man himself, and at times knowing how pinching poverty blinds the moral sense, poured his enthusiasm for liberty and justice and its scorn and contempt for shams and pedigree into red hot verse. He was all heart and soul, and who can tell the effect produced by these

O should those;—
O should who poured the patriotic tide
That streamed through Wallace's undaunted heart,
Who dared to nobly stem tyrannic pride,
Or uobly die the second glorious part;
The patriot's God, peculiarly thou art
His riena, inspirer, guardian and reward—
O never, never sectia's realm desert;
But still the patriot and the patriot bard
In bright succession raise her ernament and guard.

but also for the man of the world. Let it suffice to our literature, and that we predict for it not helpful influence.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Apocalypse Revealed; wherein are disclosed the arcana there foretold, which have hitherto remained concealed. From the Latin of Emanuel Swedenborg. Two volumes. The Rotch edition Approved by the General Convention. Philadel-

phia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Bookkeeping Simplified. By D. B. Waggener. Philadelphia: D. B. Waggener & Co.

Uncie John. A novel. By G. J. Whyte-Melville. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Starting Out. A story of the Ohio hills. By Alexander Clark. Hibstrated. Philadelphia: J.

B. Lippincott & Co.
Two essays on the Payment of the Indemnity and the Management of the Currency. By Victor Bonnet. Translated by George Walker. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
The Philosophy of Hamlet. By Thomas Tyler,

M. A. London: Williams & Norgate. Haif-Hour Recreation in Popular Science. (First series.) By R. A. Proctor, Rudolph Virchow, H. Schellew, Professor Roscoe, Professor Dana, Professor Huxley and others. Edited by Dana Estes.

Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Plus IX. The story of his life to the restoration in 1850, with glimpses at the national movement in Italy. By Alfred Owen Legge. (In two volumes.) London: Chapman & Hall.

## LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

The notable anonymous book, "Supernatural Religion," is now attributed to a nephew of Dr.

A history of the famine in Asia Minor, compiled from the Levant Herald, will soon appear in

The book publishers generally are anticipating a vast improvement in the market for their wares

iuring the year 1875. Isaiah Thomas' "History of Printing in America, with a Biography of Printers and an Account of Newspapers," has been long out of print. The American Antiquarian Society, of Worcester, Mass., have reissued the work, with notes and a memoir of Thomas, by his grandson, Hon. Benja-

min F. Thomas, of Boston. During the past year the presses of Cincinnati have turned out about 5,000,000 copies of bound publications. Of course the majority of this vast

Victor Hugo has completed the second part of his "Quatre-vingt-treize," and the first volume is to be issued this month. It is entitled, "La

Guerre Etrangère." Bayard Taylor, who, it says, has travelled farther and seen less than any person within its knowledge. "In Egypt, on Tribune business intent, he lands in March, 1874. To Cairo he hies by rail, and is supremely disgusted." It pronounced his two chapters on ancient Egyptian history "the least

always clear in his arguments. We have read his "Greville's Memoirs." for which there was keen work with a great deal of pleasure, and cheerfully competition among the book publishers, is reprinted by Appleton, in two volumes, in full, while the Bric a-Brac series of Scribner picks out the plums in one small volume.

"Ten Years Among the Spiritualists." by Frances Gerry Fairfield, will soon issue from Appleton's press. It explains the manifestations on the theory of a personal magnetic atmosphere-

An edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," at ten cents, is among the novelties of Philadelphia

Professor Weiss will discuss the subject of "Marriage" in the February number of Old and New. Judging from the Professor's peculiar views of matters and things an interesting, not to say paper may be expected. One of the Professor's beliefs is that divorce should be much easier than it now is could such a thing be pos-

volume of "sermons" through Lee & Shepard, entitled "The Morals of Abou Ben Adhem; Eastern Fruits on Western Dishes." The next volume of James R. Osgood & Co.'s

Petroleum V. Nasby is about to issue a new

Little Classics will be entitled "Love." Mr. Bayard Taylor has made 120 lecture engagements for this season.

Colonel T. W. Higginson's "Young Folks' History of the United States" is promised this month by

D. Appleton & Co. are about to publish "Ten Years Among the Spiritualists," by Frances Gerry Roberts Brothers promise a new novel by Mrse.

Charles Bigot, author of "A Summer's Romance," entitled "Out of the World." A new edition of Longie Crane" is being prepared.

"Tom Hallburton's Quandary," a story of Washington life, which appeared in Old and New, was written, by Miss Wise, of that city, and Mr. Seve rance, Assistant Librarian at the Capitol. A new critical history of Italian literature has just been commenced by Signor Bartoll. A dearth of readable German poetry is com-

## MUSICAL REVIEW.

The duluess of trade this winter has fallen with unsparing hand upon the music publishers, and one house in this city has already passed into the ands of the Sheriff. Consequently there has been little enterprise or novelty shown in this line. although many very interesting republications. Louis Berge, New York, publishes the follow-

"La Danse des Sylphides," valse brillante Louis Berge. Light and graceful, abounding in passages of more than ordinary brilliancy, and marked with the sapoir faire tact of an accom-

plished musician. "La Princesse de Trebizonde," !anciers. Louis

Berge. A neat, sparkling collection of melodies from Offenbach's opera, "Love's Whisners," serenade, W. (L. Richardson, The melody is of a very slender texture and not

interesting. "Confidenza," morceau de salon. John L. Carrigan. A good exercise in repeated notes for beginners, but otherwise worthless

"Crown of Triumpa" is the title of a collection of sacred music compiled by Louis Berge for the choir of Grace church, Jersey City, and combining good, taking themes, with attractive and easy

"La Revue," polka élégante. Louis Berge. Another very pretty work from the same pen.
In a new simplified arrangement of Mendels sohn's spring song in B flat and in variations on a melody of a popular nature called "Inspirations Chrétiennes" Mr. Berge's talents as a composer are inther shown. Carl Heuser, New York, publishes the follow-

ing:—
"Iwenty-second Regiment March." P. S. Gilmore. This dashing work deserves a foremost
place in military music. There is not a duli bar
in it, and plenty of "go" and spirit from beginning to end.
"Liebeslied," étude. Henselt. One of the

ning to end.
"Licosshed," étude. Henselt. One of the
twenty-lour ctudes written by this renowned
pianist, whose works are too little known nece.
This is a rare gem and an excellent study for
those desirous to acquire the art of periect those desirous to acquire the art of perieculegato piaying.

Stephen Heiler, whom Fétis calls the modern poet of the piano, contributes two exquisite little works on "improvisation," and "Flower, Fruit and Thories." The form is singular in both works, with a tinge of Schumann, and they require careful study to appreciate their beauties.

Lee & Walker, Philadelphia, publish the follow-

Lee & Walker, Philadelphia, publish the following:

"Clarke's New Method for the Piano." In the vast multitude of instructive books for the representative household instructive books for the representative household instructive for an expectation of the piano-it is difficult for a new comer to offer anything of special attractions. Carrie's method, howeve, combines some of the best leatures of its predecessors; presents them in an intelligible and attractive form; leads the student, step by step, from the simplest five finger exercises to the realms of virtuosoship, and neglects nothing that is essential to a thorough knowledge of the plano, "Satianelia, or Devil's Cali," galop. A. M. Schacht. A commonplace, worthless composition, "Ranford Galop," simon Haesier. Whatever effect this may have in the orchestra with steam whistle, &c., accompaniment, it is certainly trans on the plane.

We have given enough to show the method of treatment which Mr. Brooke pursues with a subject which has an interest not only for the scholar, "When the Corn is Gently Waving," song and

chorus. William W. Bentley. When Mr. Bentley wisnes again to indulge in plagfarism let him try some less known song than Abt's "When the Swallows."

"Die Wetnachtsglocken," paraphrase on the popular carol, "silent Night! fioly Night." A. De St. Gilles.

popular carol, "silent Night! Holy Night." A. De St. Gilles.

"Don't Forget to Write," song, Lettle Launder. Worthless.

"Watching the Reapers," bailed, D. Hewitt. The melody has a certain quaint beauty of its own, but it is clumsily set.

"The Bud of Promise," spring idyll. Septimus Winner. A rather pretty senottische, with light, popular themes.

Waltzes, gaiop and quadrille, on melodies from Balle's postbumous opera, "The Talisman," arranged by Cha'les Godirey. The skill and taste displayed by the accomplished bandmaster of the Royal Horse Guards, of London, in selecting and setting gems for the ballroom are well known. These three arrangements are in his happiest style.

These three arrangements of the style.

"Solitary Star Waitz." Jose L. F. Cora. Very pleasing and well diversified, but too deeply tinctured with Straugs.

"Nellie Grant's Wedding March." E. Mack. Might pass, had not Verdi written nearly the same theme before for a soldiers' chorus in "Il Trova-

Lambert & Kane, New York, publish a number of songs under the title of the "Fan Collection." The music is by J. P. Skelly, and is both melodious and training. The music is by J. P. Skeny, and is and taxing.

J. H. Ross & Co., New York, publish a song by Frod. Waiz. "You Never Miss the Water Till the Well Runs Dry." which has attained a very great and undeserved popularity. There is neither originally nor any particular merit in it.

Ditson & Co., New York and Boston, publish the

"Kutschke Polka." Ludwig Stasny. A fine, dashing salon piece, with the spirit of dancing in every

"in Her Garden," song. J. L. Hattou. An ex-quisite gem from one of the most genial of English quisite gem from one of the most gental of English Composers.

"The Bird and the Cross," song. J. L. Molloy.
A fanciful little idyl.
"Sancta Maria," song. J. Faure. Combining a lovely melody, full of plassionate expression, with an accompaniment that sets to fir it he best light. It is dedicated to Mme. Pattl. and is worthy of her and of the Ismous barritone who composed it.
"Salve Regina." Dudley Buck. The beautiful hymn is framed in music worthy of it, and, for a contrait ovoice, Mr. Buck's composition presents attractions of the lightlest kind.
"Noblest," song. Schumann. Such tone poems should be heard more frequently in the concert hall.

anound be heard more than hall.

"La Coquette Waltz," Rud Aronson. Is greatly inferior to this writer's general style, the tnemes being tawdry and common.

"King Kalakaua's March." D. L. Downing. Worthy of the high reputation of the bandmaster of the Ninth regiment.

"It was a specific to the control of the part of the Ninth regiment." Very beautiful melody, of the Ninth regiment.
"Lorelie." Hans Seeiing. Very beautiful melody,

"Lorelic." Hans Seeing. Very beautiful melody, in a frame worthy of it.

"Irish Diamonds, "Willie Pape. This is a collection of well known Irish melodies, transcribed as piano solos by a talected young planist, favorably known alike in London and New York. They are very brilliant and are artistically arranged.

The same house publishes a collection of sacred quartets and anthems. They are edited by J. R. Thomas, who also supplies many of his own choice works, and are of great value to any church choir. The experience and skill of the compiler in all relating to sacred music may be regarded as a strong guarantee for the merit of a work of this kind.

Similar to the preceding work is a collection of

strong guarantee for the merit of a work of this kind.

Similar to the preceding work is a collection of anthem services, by H. P. Danks.

S. T. Gordon & Son, New York, publish the following:—

"Consolation," alégre. Sophie F. Heilbron. This and an imprompta called "La Reine des Nalades." by the same composer, show very plainly that the gitted young planist writes with the same grace and elegance of style as she plays. "On, Sing Again," song. J. D. Kerrison. A pretty melody, but not quite original.

"Qui Va La," galop de concert. J. P. Stockton, Jr. A very brilliant and effective salon work.

"Embairassment" is the title of one of Franz Abt's most beautiful songs.

"Farewell," song and chorus. A. L. Conkey. An attractive melody, very badly arranged.

"Dans in Solitude," romance, and "Elegie a Pamore." G. Morosini. The former is a simple, interesting little melody, and the second is of a higher standard, comoring taste and finish.

"Viola Waltz." H. C. Cook. Crude in themes and style.

"There is Sunshine," song. W. Spenser.

"Viola Waltz," H. C. Cook, Crude in themes and style.

"There is Sunshine," song. W. Spenser.
Founded on J. R. Thomas' "Dreaming of Thee."
Edward Schuberth & Co., New York, publish a very charming song, entitled "Midnight," words by Henry U. Watson and music by L. Dacnauer. It is a gem in the true sense of the word. Bassford's new mass is also.

new mass is also.

Thomas J. Hall, New York, publishes a ballad, by Henry Tucker, "Bonnie Bessie Lyle," a winsome ittile theme, well adapted to the words.

"Ob, Linger by My Side," song and chorus, words by George Cooper, music by H. P. Danks. Another very taking song, conceived in the real popular Veill.

vein.
Senor Vilanova, the pianist, publishes a coquettisn little Spanish duet of his own, called "Brisos dei genii," fui of brio and dash.
Boosev & Co., London and New York, publish the works of Offenbach, Leccoq and Hervé in a very neat and inandsome form, also some of the choicest works of the celebrated English composers, Benedict, Bennett, Suilivan and Hatton.

be mixed up with a serious discussion of doctrinal or historical fact.

On looking at the article impugned in the Cyclopædia it is found to consist of two parts; an exposition of the doctrine of infallibility as claimed by Catholics, both for the Church and for the Supreme Pontiff; and the history of the dogma itself, as manifested by the acts of the Roman bishops from the earliest times, and by the controversies which the exercise of these acts occastoned.

your correspondent, and yet it is the essential part of the article. As to the historical part, it aims at being a brief statement of the exercise pontifical supremacy from the earliest ages and of

the opposition which this exercise met with. The author, on this part of the subject, makes but one statement as his own-where he introduces the history of the dogma in these words:-"The doctrine of ponthical infallibility, theologically considered, is intimately connected with the ponthical supremacy; and, considered historically, it is seen that from the exercise of the supremacy was gradually evolved and finally asserted (o. the Vatican decrees) the prerogative of infallibility. The bishops of Rome at a very early period claimed a supreme and final authority in deciding all ecclesiastical disputes, and this claim they founded on the lact of the see of Rome's being the seat of Peter's authority and of their being the seat of Peter's authority and of their being this successors with supreme jurisdiction over the entire Church. On the other hand, the opposition to the exercise of this supremacy forms a parallel and continuous record in the early Church down to the consummation of the Photan schism."

The chief lacts that make for and against this exercise of pontifical infallibility are thus briefly enumerated. They are familiar to all theological students, Protestant as well as Cataolic.

Among the adverse facts put forward as proofs by non-infallibilists, and always admitted as "objections" by Catholic writers, are those relating to a few popes such as Honorius L. Liberius, &c.

The writer in the Cyclopædia in incroducing this class of facts is careful to say:—"Arainst this claim of deciding all ecclesiastical causes without appeal, thus distinctly formulated in the fifth century to yope Geissius), is quoted the recently established fact of the Roman presbyter, St. Hippolytus, as well as the instances in which popes lell into heresy or encouraged heretical opinions. cally considered, is intimately connected with the

this to Pope Gensius), is quoted the recently established fact of the Roman presbyter, St. Hippolytus, as well as the instances in which popes ieli into heresy or encouraged heretical opinions. Such were the cases," ac.

It is maniest that the writer, in stating the objection, as he was bound to do in all fairness, does not thereby adopt the terms in which it is stated as conveying his own onlinons or convictions. Else every theologian, who, from the days of St. Thomas Adunas down to Glovanni Perrone, the latest and most popular opponent of Catholic dogma, could be held accountable for stating the accusations brought against these Popes.

Had the author of the article "Inalibility" sustained in formal thesis the truth of these objections, then, indeed, he would lay himself fairly open to the charge of a cyclopador article, he merely states the great historical facts on both sides of a long controversy, it is neither reasonable nor just so to pervert his meaning or to attribute to him opinions and sentiments known to be wholly different from his avowed convictions.

Moreover, as to the merits of each question regarding the individual popes mentioned persons who have the new edition of the "Cyclopadia" can read for their own satisfaction the articles Hippolytus and Honorius I. in volume 8. They will see for themselves, be they Protestants or Catholics, that the writer labors conscientiously to set forth instorical truth with a sovereign respondent indulges, such things are much to be deprecated in religious disputes. The writer of "Infainoutly" is doubtless open to friendly advice, and those who know him best know well that he will ever accept with reverence the just centence of his ecclesiastical superior.

But, till your correspondent be enlightened, or unbassed enough not to mistake an objection for a formal thesis and just enough to abstain from the most injurious accusations bounded on his own mistake, his jurtner attacks should be allowed to pass unnoticed.

New York, January 17, 1576.

Pass unnoticed. New York, January 17, 1875.

# REAL ESTATE.

Present Condition, Hopes and Expectation.

GREEN THE STUMBLING BLOCK.

Rapit Transit from the Practical Standpoint of This Market.

Mayor Wickham's Opportunity and "What Will He Do With It?"

The hopefulness that was noted in last weekle review of the real estate market has been since strengthened by the assurance given in the pas-sage of a new finance bill in which resumption, however remote, is a recognized and pronounced feature, so that at last the country has set its face unmistakably in the direction of bringing our finances back to a specie basis. To real estate owners at this time, and with the interval that has yet to be passed over before any great speculative movement can be legitimately expecied, an acknowledged condition of the present market, also having in view the forced liquidation and consequent arrest of appreciative values in some cases, and positive shrinkage in others, of the last couple of years-this purpose brings with it only the promise of future stability and an increased investment demand. It is logical to argue that in THE APPROACH TO SPECIE PAYMENTS

much of the results then to be attained will be anticipated by shrewd business men, not the least real estate investments at present low figures. It is within the observation of any one who has studied the history of the real estate market in this city that values have their ebb and flow. They rise in a certain cycle, reach a climax and either remain stationary or recede for another cycle, when a new forward movement takes place, to be again sollowed as before and again re versed, and so on. Instances illustrative of this are too familiar and have been too often quoted to need repetition here. The point to which it is desirable to draw attention is the duration of these cycles or changes. A closer observation than that which determines their existence demonstrates that the period of stagnation or recession is infinitely smaller than that of appreciation. While a tidal wave of higher values may extend over a period of eight or ten years a receding wave exhausts itself in one or, at most, two years, when another flow takes place.

The only drawback to the pleasant picture which illumines the path of the toller in this market as he advances further and surther into the new year is that Green "siteks" with a pertinacity far less excussible than that of the official who first gave a historical significance to that term. Station had a great party behind him to justify his stubborn resistance to the order of his superior officer. Green has whom beaind him to justify his stubborn resistance to the order of his superior officer. Green has whom beaind him to justify his insolent disregard of the popular desire? Our political columns contain from day to day many explanatory hints of his reasons for thus setting at defiance the publicly expressed wish of the people for his prompt retirement into private life, as siso of his efforts to secure himself against the increasing demand for his removal. It is not proposed to deal with this phase of the stuation here. It is sufficient to say that the real estate market halfs while Green remains to office While a tidal wave of higher values may extend ation here. It is sufficient to say that the real estate market haits while Green remains in office.
A correspondent has called attention recently to
the amount of money thus lar expended on
street and park improvements, west and
notth of and including Central Park to
155th street, viz.:—Central Park, the Boulevard,
Riverside Park, Morningside Park, seventh avenue, Sixth avenue, 5t. Nicholas avenue and Tenth
avenue, amounting to \$31,310,382. Phis correspondent points out the present uselessness of the
Boulevard, even as completed, and it is not surprising that as a property owner further up town. Boulevard, even as completed, and it is not sur-prising that as a property owner further up town, beyond 155th street, he should ask that it be dedi-cated to the public use for the benefit of the resi-dents of the upper end of the island and in West-chester county, by making it the road-bed of a rapid transit railroad, or giving to an elevated road the right of transit over its centre. Such a proposi-tion is certain to find favor with our far-uptown residents.

tion is certain to find favor with our far-uptown residents works of the celeorated English composers, Benedict, Bennett, Sullivan and Hatton.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

THE DEFINITION IN APPLETON'S CYCLOPEDIA TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A correspondent in your issue of this day takes exception to the article "Insalibility" in the American Oyclopedia. Of course, a fair exception, well taken and sustained by good proofs, would be a service done to truth as well as to the public. Hence, in order that the public be not misled by a question of persons or names, it is nere submitted that nothing approaching to personality ought to be mixed up with a serious discussion of a great would take nothing approaching to personality ought to be mixed up with a serious discussion of a great

nas been invested in this property thus left unimproved because of in early a noglect in forwarding street improvements. It was also pointed out that while the cost of Morningside Park, or so much of it as iell upon the surrounding property owners whom it was supposed would be benefited by such park, and been collected, nothing has seen done even to begin the work of improvement. These are works to which the credit of the city is piedged, many foreigners baving invested largely in a pitown property upon the expectations of the control of th

deemed practicable alike from an engineering as from a financial standpoint.

MAYOR WICKHAN'S OPPORTUNITY after Green's removal—or course it is idle to look for muca progress in this direction while he remains in office—is rapid transit. These survestions embrace the views of many real estate men representing different interests up town, and present a means of securing a reconclustion of vexatious antagonisms. It is also supported by the homely apnorable, "First be sure you're right, then go aboad." Once we succeed in getting rid of existing differences of opinion down here rapid transit is haif accomplished.

Much will depend upon the results of the next few weeks, alike in respect to the removal of Andrew M. Green, towa dwhich, it is stated, the legislature will more promptly now that it has disposed of the Senatorship, and the action of

Mayor Wickham in respect to rapid transit, whether we will have an active revival of real estate business in the spring.

FOR THE PRESENT THERE IS NOTHING DOING of any account, the market simply waiting for something to set it in motion. Capital is abundant and would quickly seek investment here if there was once a sign of animation given in the shape of transactions not forced by legal requirements, that would seem to say that the abundant promise of the inture, which is indisputable, had already begun to blossom. The announced offerings for the current week comprise twenty-three parcels, presented in the market under legal direction. The building markets contain no new leature.

### THE COURTS.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET POLICE COURTS Before Justice Bixby. CHARGE NOT PROVED

Charles McMullen, the keeper of a liquor store at the foot of West Forty-second street, yesterday complained that Fermand Cooper, Francis Cooper and Walter Davis had stolen from him \$68 in money. The parties, who reside in Weehawken, had been to the theatre on Saturday night, and, returning too late for the ferry, lay down to sleep on the floor of complainant's store. On awakening in the morning he found the money gone and caused their arrest. They were discharged, the evidence being insufficient.

John Bermingsam, or No. 848 Third avenue, complained that Hugh H. Pogue had stolen a small trank containing a quantity of jewelry valued at \$200. He was held to bail for examination.

trank containing a quantity of lewelty valued at \$200. He was held to ball for examination.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHARMERS—Held by Judge Donohue.—Third Monday's motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GERERAL TERM—Held by Judges Davis. Brady and Daniels—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—No. 137, 138, 109, 200, 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 5, 16, 35, 36, 58, 60, 125, 125, 127, 134, 40, 114, 130, 145, 153, 203.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Van Bront—Court opens at half-past ten A. M.—Demurrer.—No. 3. Issues of law and fact.—Nos. 161, 44, 53, 67, 68, 109, 46, 67, 91, 108, 110, 113, 114, 116, 16, 6, 118, 8, 119, 121, 122, 10, 18, 72, 102, 78.

SUPREME COURT—CRECUIT—Part 2—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—New numbers.—Nos. 227, 896, 1024, 702, 969%, 471, 1018, 984, 908, 888, 1066, 338, 1092, 1896, 154, 246, 1306, 1266, 1126, 88, 1122, 58, 1065, 203, 1024, 1896, 207, 709, 999, 1068, 1061, 1880, 1325, 1766, 967, 907, 1856, 847, 707, 761, 519, 835, 1439, 69, 269, 877, 1055, 203, 979, 803.

SUPERIOR COURT—GERERAL TERM—Part 1.—Adjourned until frebury, on account of the assignment of Judge Van Vorst to the Supreme Court.—Part 2—Held by Judge Nedgwick—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 754, 1489, 972, 642½, 872, 876, 23, 884, 572, 808, 308, 48, 480, 822, 858.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Part 1.—Adjourned until february, on account of the assignment of Judge Van Vorst to the Supreme Court.—Part 2—Held by Judge Nedgwick—Court opens at eleven A. M.—Nos. 754, 1489, 972, 642½, 872, 876, 23, 884, 572, 808, 808, 844, 808, 829, 8208, 1166, 128, 129, 1293, 1706, 2438, 2001, 129, 1293, 1706, 2438, 2010, 1870, 1992, 2303, 1706, 1870, 1992, 2303, 1706, 2438, 2010, 1870, 1992, 1993, 1706, 2438, 215, 124, 1230, 224, 1230, 503, 1493, 2044, 1272, 1031, 1332, 1166, 1134, 1146, 1146, 1161, 1164, 11

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS. CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR.—NOS. 113, 73, 149, 150, 151, 153, 130, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 15, 17, 22, 23, 29, 53, 58, 74, 75, 88, 97, 102, 109, 114, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 7.

CITY COURT CALENDAR.—NOS. 113, 29, 138, 74, 18, 92, 152, 60, 68, 137, 148, 149, 158.

COMPTROLLER GREEN IN WEST CHESTER.

THE END OF THE WEST FARMS (FORDHAM) NEW SCHOOL WAR.

Recently a foreclosure judgment, originally amounting to a little over \$37,000, against the Board of Education of School district No. 1 of the town of West Farms, but chargeable against the city of New York under the Annexation act, was settled, through the "admirable" and "economical" management of the city's finances under Comptroller Green, for the greatly increased transaction will show how, in one of many in stances, the burdens of our taxpayers are increased by the negligence and extravagance characterizing our present financial régime. On Janeary 1, 1874, when the act annexing the Westchester towns took effect, the city became the owner of all the property belonging previous to that date to the several boards of education of those towns. Forming a part of this property was the much needed new brick school building at fordham, Now, in order to complete the erection of this fine building, the Board of Education of School district No. 1, West Farms, were forced to mortgage the school property in their district to the amount of \$37,000. Previous to the annexation of those towns this mortgage, which under the same acts of the Legislature toat gave the property to the city very properly became a claim against it, was foreclosed, owing to the inability of the West Farms Board of Education to pay the interest due thereon, an inability arising from the cessation of all income to that Board, pending the then imminent transfer of all its affairs to the city authorities. When the loreclosuite proceedings were commenced the West Farms Board consulted eminent counsel, who informed them that no defence co. Id be made on their part, as the money was due the mortgage and that ne was fully entitled to obtain judgment was obtained. Payment of this was demanded of the city although a little over \$37,000, and for which amount judgment was obtained. Payment of this was demanded of the city a year ago. At first Comptroller Green adopted the Fabian policy of delay, repeatedly putting off the mortgage with promises, none of which were midlied. After waiting for nearly a year without discerning any real intention on the part of the Comptroller to settle the ciaim, the mortgage advertised and sold the mortgaged property. There was activity in regard to this matter manifested for the first time in the Comptroller's office, but an activity, alast that was against rather than in the supreme Court and decided to be justly due, and which the laws of the State made chargeable against the city. As was to have been expected, the Comptro acterizing our present financial regime. Un January 1, 1874, when the act annexing the Westchester

In connection with this transaction it may be stated that a mortgage for \$8,500 held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company on one of the West Farms school houses was through the negligence of the Comptroller allowed to be loreclosed, its final settlement thereby costing the city some \$1,500 over the amount of the mortgage. In view of such laces as these, the question very naturally occurs to every taxpayer, is Comptroller Green's management of the city's finances a proper and judicious one?

ILLNESS OF MR. FROTHINGHAM.

The sudden illness of the Rev. O. B. Frothingham compelled a postponement of the usual Sun-day services at Lyric Hall. It was evidently a great disappointment to the large numbers who had gone there, anticipating an especially briliant sermon upon the subject announced for the morning's discourse, "The Divorce Between Creed and Conduct."